

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1928.

The seventh meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1928 was held in the Office of McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, on Monday, February 6, 1928.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,

Mr. Delano,

Mr. Garfield,

Mr. Morris,

also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and Executive Officer.

There were also present Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Executive and Disbursing Officer, and Major J. C. Mehaffey, Assistant, Mr. Wm. Mitchell Kendall, representing the firm of McKim, Mead and White, Architects, of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission. Also Mr. Eugene S. Halmos, 84 Pine Street, New York City, representing W. J. Douglas, Construction Engineers for the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The special purpose of the meeting was to consider plans for the Bridge.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m.

1. BUFFALO HEAD, ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Mr. Kendall submitted models for the Buffalo head for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, which he said had been revised by Mr. Paul Jennewein, and inspected by Mr. Fraser, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Delano. The Commission noted an improvement in the model from that originally prepared by A. Phimister Proctor, Sculptor. Mr. Fraser said he thought the model could be improved by slightly suppressing the head, as it seemed quite round, and possibly making further changes in the ear drops; but that otherwise it seemed quite satisfactory to him, and that these changes could be made in the full-sized model. It was stated that the figure would be 30 feet above the water.

The Commission approved the model with these suggestions. (Exhibit A).

2. PYLONS FOR THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Mr. Kendall submitted a



MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1938.

The seventh meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal

year 1938 was held in the Office of McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 101

Park Avenue, New York City, on Monday, February 6, 1938.

The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,

Mr. Delano,

Mr. Garfield,

Mr. Norris,

also Mr. H. P. Cassemeyer, Secretary and

Executive Officer.

There were also present Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Executive and  
Dispersing Officer, and Major J. C. McHaffey, Assistant, Mr. Wm. Mitchell  
Kendall, representing the firm of McKim, Mead and White, Architects, of the  
Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission. Also Mr. Eugene S. Haines, 84 Pine  
Street, New York City, representing W. J. Douglas, Construction Engineers  
for the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The special purpose of the meeting  
was to consider plans for the Bridge.

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m.

1. BUFFALO HEAD, ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Mr. Kendall submitted

models for the Buffalo head for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, which he said

had been revised by Mr. Paul Jannawein, and inspected by Mr. Trasser.

Mr. Adams, and Mr. Delano. The Commission noted an improvement in the

model from that originally prepared by A. Rhinister Proctor, Sculptor.

Mr. Trasser said he thought the model could be improved slightly suppressing

the head, as it seemed quite round, and possibly making further changes in

the ear drops; but that otherwise it seemed quite satisfactory to him, and

that these changes could be made in the full-sized model. It was stated that

the figure would be 30 feet above the water.

The Commission approved the model with these suggestions. (Exhibit A).

2. BELT FOR THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: Mr. Kendall submitted a



tracing showing the proposed location of the pylons for the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Mr. Kendall called attention in particular to the pylons proposed for Columbia Island, where there are to be four, and for which he suggested four reclining figures,--Atlantic and Pacific, and possibly the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, the figures to be similar to those of the Greeks and Romans. Major Mehauffey said that, as Mr. Kendall had indicated, the reclining figures affected the pylons, and it was important therefore to find out their exact position on the pylons, as this would affect the foundations, the contract for the construction of the pylons having been let, and work should be begun without delay; that if the reclining figures are to be a part of the pylons it is necessary to change the foundations.

Mr. Fraser, when in conference with the Commission, said it is difficult to arrange the reclining figures on the pylons, and upon his recommendation the Commission decided to keep them separate from the pylons. Mr. Kendall said the sculptors, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jennewein, had been in consultation as to these reclining figures, and were favorable to reclining figures rather than seated figures (as proposed on the District of Columbia side of the bridge), as they would give more variety, and agreed in the matter of keeping them separate from the pylons.

Mr. Kendall called attention to two pylons proposed at the entrance of the Arlington National Cemetery, and said he hoped the question of entrance to the Cemetery would receive special consideration at this meeting. The Commission noted that Mr. Kendall's tracing was based on the original lay-out of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, to bring the Virginia terminus into the Arlington grounds, in an open space at the foot of the Mansion. Mr. Kendall said he favored this so as to enable him to carry out the plan for the Avenue of Heroes



tracing showing the proposed location of the pylons for the Arlington Memorial Bridge. Mr. Kendall called attention in particular to the pylons proposed for Columbia Island, where there were to be four, and for which he suggested four reclining figures, -- Atlantic and Pacific, and possibly the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, the figures to be similar to those of the Greeks and Romans. Major McIntosh said that, as Mr. Kendall had indicated, the reclining figures affected the pylons, and it was important therefore to find out their exact position on the pylons, as this would affect the foundations, the contract for the construction of the pylons having been let, and work should be begun without delay; that if the reclining figures are to be a part of the pylons it is necessary to change the foundations. Mr. Fraser, when in conference with the Commission, said it is difficult to arrange the reclining figures on the pylons, and upon his recommendation the Commission decided to keep them separate from the pylons. Mr. Kendall said the sculptors, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jennewein, had been in consultation as to these reclining figures, and were favorable to reclining figures rather than seated figures (as proposed on the District of Columbia side of the bridge), as they would give more variety, and agreed in the matter of keeping them separate from the pylons. Mr. Kendall called attention to two pylons proposed at the entrance of the Arlington National Cemetery, and said he hoped the question of entrance to the Cemetery would receive special consideration at this meeting. The Commission noted that Mr. Kendall's tracing was based on the original lay-out of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, to bring the Virginia terminus into the Arlington grounds, in an open space at the foot of the Mansion. Mr. Kendall said he favored this so as to enable him to carry out the plan for the Avenue of Heroes



or Esplanade, which will extend about 3,000 feet westward from Columbia Island.

The Commission gave this matter very careful consideration and noted that the Virginia terminus of the Memorial Bridge, as shown in the Greater Arlington Plan, was nearer the river, at the beginning of the Arlington Farms area, which is ultimately to be included in the Arlington Cemetery. However, Colonel Grant said, there is no assurance that this land will be procured in the immediate future, as the Secretary of War has stated that the Arlington Cemetery is not in need of the land now and that it is being used for the Arlington Farms. The Commission felt that before long the Arlington Farms would be included in the Arlington National Cemetery, as 4,000,000 World War soldiers have a claim to burial in Arlington.

The Commission considered the merits of the scheme for the Avenue, shown by Mr. Kendall, and decided that it was worthy of being carried out. The Commission felt the approach should ~~not~~ <sup>and</sup> "shoot" at the Mansion ~~but~~ that a strong motive is needed to carry the Bridge composition into the Arlington National Cemetery, and connect with roadways to the Arlington Mansion and the Arlington Amphitheater. Mr. Kendall's plan indicated the width of the Avenue as 200 feet, but he said he was not certain about its proper width; that 150 feet might be sufficient in order to keep processions in line from the bridge, and he desired to make measurements on the ground.

Mr. Kendall desired to know whether the gate should be near Columbia Island, at the beginning of the Avenue, or at the western terminus of the bridge composition. The Commission decided that it would be better to have the two gates shown in the design at the western end of the Avenue rather than at the beginning, so as to leave the Avenue open for a driveway from Columbia Island; also that the two pylons shown at the entrance to Arlington Cemetery be



or Esplanade, which will extend about 3,000 feet westward from Columbia Island.

The Commission gave this matter very careful consideration and noted that the Virginia terminus of the Memorial Bridge, as shown in the Greater Arlington Plan, was nearer the river, at the beginning of the Arlington Farms area, which is ultimately to be included in the Arlington Cemetery. However, Colonel Grant said, there is no assurance that this land will be procured in the immediate future, as the Secretary of War has stated that the Arlington Cemetery is not in need of the land now and that it is being used for the Arlington Farms. The Commission felt that before long the Arlington Farms would be included in the Arlington National Cemetery, as 4,000,000 World War soldiers have a claim to burial in Arlington.

The Commission considered the merits of the scheme for the Avenue, shown by Mr. Kendall, and decided that it was worthy of being carried out. The Commission felt the approach should not "shoot" at the Mansion but that a strong motive is needed to carry the bridge composition into the Arlington National Cemetery, and connect with roadways to the Arlington Mansion and the Arlington Amphitheater. Mr. Kendall's plan indicated the width of the Avenue as 200 feet, but he said he was not certain about its proper width; that 150 feet might be sufficient in order to keep processions in line from the bridge, and he desired to make measurements on the ground.

Mr. Kendall desired to know whether the gate should be near Columbia Island, at the beginning of the Avenue, or at the western terminus of the bridge composition. The Commission decided that it would be better to have the two gates shown in the design at the western end of the Avenue rather than at the beginning, so as to leave the Avenue open for a driveway from Columbia Island; also that the two pylons shown at the entrance to Arlington Cemetery be



omitted and that instead appropriate planting take their place.

Colonel Grant said, in commenting on the scheme: "They don't want us to touch the new section of Arlington, but will give us land for bridge purposes. Now there is a question more and more of special interest to us from the standpoint of construction, that this plaza be definitely decided upon pretty soon, so that we can get the railroad cut made and cross the railroad. That is a matter of some time to get done and will require a great deal of negotiation. Of course, we have realized that we have the approved plan of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, but the War Department has its approved plan for Greater Arlington, which calls for the entrance to Arlington Cemetery at the western end of the Bridge near the Virginia bank of the river, while our Bridge plan takes the terminus into the Arlington Cemetery. It is important, therefore, to have a definite decision in this matter as to what shall be done at the Virginia end of the Bridge, so that we can go ahead with the project."

Mr. Moore said it is important to take into consideration two focal points,--the Arlington Mansion and the Arlington Amphitheater. The secretary said that the approach to the Amphitheater would be subject to final plans for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and its surrounding landscape plan, as contemplated in recent legislation of Congress (First Deficiency Act, approved December 22, 1927, page 40, Public No. 2, 70th Congress):

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier: For every expenditure requisite for or incident to the work of securing competitive preliminary designs for completing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery, as authorized by the public resolution approved July 3, 1926, \$2,500, to remain available until June 30, 1929: PROVIDED, that in carrying into effect the provisions of such public resolution the Secretary of War is authorized to do all of the things necessary to accomplish this purpose, by contract or otherwise, with or without advertising, including payment for designs submitted under such conditions as he may prescribe."



omitted and that instead appropriate planting take their place.

Colonel Grant said, in commenting on the scheme: "They don't want us to touch the new section of Arlington, but will give us land for bridge purposes. Now there is a question more and more of special interest to us from the standpoint of construction, that this plan be definitely decided upon pretty soon, so that we can get the railroad cut made and cross the railroad. That is a matter of some time to get done and will require a great deal of negotiation. Of course, we have realized that we have the approved plan of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, but the War Department has its approved plan for Greater Arlington, which calls for the entrance to Arlington Cemetery at the western end of the Bridge near the Virginia bank of the river, while our Bridge plan takes the terminus into the Arlington Cemetery. It is important, therefore, to have a definite decision in this matter as to what shall be done at the Virginia end of the Bridge, so that we can go ahead with the project."

Mr. Moore said it is important to take into consideration two focal points--the Arlington Mansion and the Arlington Amphitheater. The secretary said that the approach to the Amphitheater would be subject to final plans for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and its surrounding landscaped plan, as contemplated in recent legislation of Congress (First Deficiency Act, approved December 22, 1927, page 40, Public No. 2, 70th Congress):

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier: For every expenditure necessary for or incident to the work of securing competitive preliminary designs for completing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Arlington National Cemetery, as authorized by the public resolution approved July 3, 1923, 42,500, to remain available until June 30, 1929: PROVIDED, that in carrying into effect the provisions of such public resolution the Secretary of War is authorized to do all of the things necessary to accomplish this purpose, by contract or otherwise, with or without advertising, including payment for designs submitted under such conditions as he may prescribe."



Mr. Moore said there would ultimately be a military chapel in the immediate vicinity of the Virginia terminus of the Bridge; that Mr. Prince of Boston has expressed himself in favor of erecting a chapel there as a memorial to his son; that there are an average of two or three burials a day in Arlington at the present time.

Mr. Kendall said the Esplanade gives the composition a direct approach to the Arlington National Cemetery, with a gradual slope to the Mansion. The question of planting to line the Avenue was considered; oaks and Cryptogamia were mentioned. Mr. Moore said they never could improve on the evergreen which is in Arlington now. Mr. Morris thought deciduous trees well selected might be good in summer and winter. Further consideration of the question of planting was deferred until the return of Mr. Vitale.

Thereupon, on motion properly moved and seconded, it was decided to adopt the plan presented by Mr. Kendall for the Avenue, with the understanding that he might reduce its width from 200 to about 150 feet; that the two pylons be omitted from the entrance to Arlington; and instead planting be substituted; also that the question of using the graves area immediately in the path of the roadway from the Bridge to the Amphitheater be taken up with the Quartermaster General, with a view to preventing planting or using it for a graves area.

Mr. Garfield raised the question whether the carrying out of this plan would require cutting down of trees in Arlington, and Mr. Kendall said "No"; that the proposed Avenue extends over practically level ground to the slope of Arlington and that there are no big trees on the main line; possibly a few odd bushes would be removed.

Mr. Moore asked Mr. Kendall whether the question of sculpture of the pylons had been taken up with the sculptors that had been recommended by the



Mr. Moore said there would ultimately be a military chapel in the immediate vicinity of the Virginia terminal of the bridge; that Mr. Prince of Boston has expressed himself in favor of erecting a chapel there as a memorial to his son; that there are an average of two or three burials a day in Arlington at the present time.

Mr. Kendall said the landscape gives the composition a direct approach to the Arlington National Cemetery, with a gradual slope to the mansion. The question of planting to line the avenue was considered; oaks and cryptomerias were mentioned. Mr. Moore said they never could improve on the overgreen which is in Arlington now. Mr. Moore thought deciduous trees well selected might be good in summer and winter. Further consideration of the question of planting was deferred until the return of Mr. Viala.

Thereupon, on motion properly moved and seconded, it was decided to adopt the plan presented by Mr. Kendall for the avenue, with the understanding that he might reduce its width from 300 to about 150 feet; that the two pylons be omitted from the entrance to Arlington, and instead planting be substituted; also that the question of using the graves area immediately in the path of the roadway from the Bridge to the Amphitheater be taken up with the Quartermaster General, with a view to preventing planting or using it for a graves area.

Mr. Garfield raised the question whether the carrying out of this plan would require cutting down of trees in Arlington, and Mr. Kendall said "No"; that the proposed avenue extends over practically level ground to the slope of Arlington and that there are no big trees on the main line; possibly a few odd bushes would be removed.

Mr. Moore asked Mr. Kendall whether the question of sculpture of the pylons had been taken up with the sculptors that had been recommended by the



and Mr. Hendall said that Mr. Fraser, Mr. Adams and Mr. French had expressed themselves in favor of them; that Mr. French had decided whether he would do one of the figures. The idea of "river gods", Mr. Hendall said, was favored by the sculptor.

The question as to whether the figures should lie parallel to the bridge roadway or crosswise in relation to the bridge was thoroughly considered, in view of the statement made by the representatives of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission that these figures would affect the foundations of the pylons. Mr. Hendall submitted sketches showing the location of the proposed pylons and a sketch of one of the proposed figures, saying that models are being made of the pylons so as to present the problem graphically.

The Commission decided to defer a decision in this matter until later in the day when Mr. Fraser was expected. Mr. Fraser considered the matter and recommended that the figures be placed crosswise to the pylons, and that the reclining figures be placed at a right angle to the pylons on Columbia Island. The Commission, after consideration, approved his recommendation. Major Menzies said this was a great help to them in their construction work, as it would not interfere with the foundations of the pylons. The reclining figures will not need more than the usual pedestal. As types that had been recommended, Mr. Fraser said the sculptors recommend Art and Industry and possibly Engineering and Architecture. It was agreed that such figures would be better than monuments to individuals. Colonel Grant expressed his approval of this. (Exhibit B)

3. UNDERPASS, ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE: The next question taken up was the underpass which will be built under the bridge at the foot of the island.







bridge. Colonel Grant said:

At the last meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts I agreed in a scheme presented by Mr. Kendall and approved by the Commission for an Underpass under the steps of the Water Gate--not considered then to be very expensive and which would meet the utilitarian views of the Park and Planning Commission. Unfortunately I seem to have been wrong in both of those estimates of the situation. The Planning Commission felt that it did not answer the purposes at all to put a tunnel in there, and at a cost which we have estimated will be \$300,000, which is a very large amount for us to pay, we have decided upon the prices of original with the appropriation that has been authorized, omitting a tunnel for the Water Gate tunnel and is the last coming out about even. We have had some extra expenses added in place in comparison to the original estimate, so that the whole thing instead of being a loss and the amount of money put in was very much greater than originally estimated, because we originally estimated a tunnel of steel, which would be in the ground, we are very sympathetic with Mr. Kendall in that but we are facing considerable cost which is not in the estimate of appropriations, and the Planning Commission feels very strongly against a tunnel. They suggested the idea of a bridge, which would be a bridge over the steps, but a tunnel. Now I had always believed that the steps were part of the original plan and architecturally essential. But this does not seem to be the fact. Mr. Partridge, who has been employed by the Park and Planning Commission, largely because of his connection with the 1901 Commission and worked with them on it. Also we have some other planning work to do as the Plan for the Mall and the Washington Monument grounds, which have to be worked out. Now Mr. Partridge thinks the steps were not part of the original solution, and Mr. Bacon abandoned the idea of the steps and built the Lincoln Memorial different from what was Mr. McKim's idea of having a colonnade; whereas Mr. Bacon had a wall facing the river. So the Park and Planning Commission asked Mr. Partridge to make some sketches to show what would be the result if the steps were abandoned, or adopted in some modified scheme, and we are asking that the whole matter be reconsidered. We feel the tunnel is very undesirable, and as I have said, it will cost \$300,000. I have asked Mr. Partridge to come up here with us today to present his sketches and tell us of his recollections about the 1901 Plan for the steps."

Thereupon Mr. Moore asked Mr. Partridge to submit the sketches and

Mr. Partridge submitted a plan showing the general layout in the

of the Lincoln Memorial, one showing the roadway at the foot of the steps, and one showing the steps with two arches, connected by a roadway at the foot immediately opposite at the water's edge. These he explained.











THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
1215 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
U.S.A.  
LONDON  
WINDMILL HOUSE  
234, BAKER STREET  
LONDON, W.1  
ENGLAND  
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN  
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
LONDON  
1968



the steps as now existing would be brought sufficiently back to make the base of the steps be above water level at high tide, but realized that it still would be necessary to require persons to cross the automobile traffic line between the steps and the river.

Mr. Partridge said the same, and Mr. Bacon, Mr. Partridge, will admit a point in favor of the steps as now existing; or, at least, the Lincoln Memorial as now existing. They would recommend omitting the Water Gate at this point and putting it at Main Point. Mr. Partridge stated that Mr. Bacon, representing the firm of J. J. Douglas, a well known architect for the Washington Monument, was very liberal, and said that if the ground is put in it may be done, but it will cost a lot of money if there is no proper arrangement. In this regard, Mr. Bacon was very liberal, and stated that it was not a point in favor of the steps as now existing.

Mr. Bacon said he liked the plan of the steps, as it would allow the steps to be on the river, and would be a very interesting point. Mr. Partridge also agreed with this plan.

Mr. Bacon said that the plan of the steps was very interesting, and that it was a point in favor of the steps as now existing. Mr. Partridge said that the plan of the steps was very interesting, and that it was a point in favor of the steps as now existing. Mr. Bacon said that the plan of the steps was very interesting, and that it was a point in favor of the steps as now existing. Mr. Partridge said that the plan of the steps was very interesting, and that it was a point in favor of the steps as now existing.

It was one of the last things he did, and approved the plan. The only thing he objected to was the central fountain. Now I think that the central fountain is a very interesting point, and that it is a point in favor of the steps as now existing.



... transport costs











planned around Washington, but I would regard a narrow roadway in the tunnel unfortunate.

Mr. Kendall said Mr. Greenleaf was very much in favor of maintaining the steps and letting the traffic be handled on the plaza. To me, he said, the architectural question is primary and the utilitarian secondary. To which Major Mehaffey replied, "That is true, Mr. Kendall, excepting that we are spending an awful lot of money on this purely architectural matter. It is going to be of importance to get across the river and I don't think we are going to get the people to sell the traffic situation for art's sake."

Mr. Moore gave assurance that the Commission wants to get the finest thing and reach the finest solution possible.

Mr. Delano said: "It seems to me the only place you would see the effects of the steps is from the Virginia shore, because as you cross the bridge a balustrade is going to cut off the view, and the other point of view is from the river. So that whether it is a step or wall is not going to count one way or another. It is something which frames the Lincoln Memorial and if as it seems to me we can keep traffic from the Lincoln Memorial I am all for it, because isolation gives it sublimity. As long as we have policemen it loses its sublimity. Therefore if we could get all the traffic down there on the roadway why not do it?"

Mr. Morris called attention to another point of view,- the vista down the stairs, a series of descending stairs, which would be of interest, and provide a Water Gate to the city.

Mr. Delano then strongly urged having an alternate design made without the steps, and carrying out the scheme of the roadway past the Lincoln Memorial, without a tunnel. Mr. Delano asked Colonel Grant if it would involve much expense to have such a plan made, and he replied that it would not and that there is authority for the architects to make such drawings as are needed.

Mr. Moore said such a plan could be made; that he was staying over in New York a few days, during which he expected to see former members of the Commission and get their views as to an Underpass and the steps.

A report is to be submitted to the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.



planned around Washington, but I would regard a narrow roadway in the

tunnel unfortunate.

Mr. Kendall said Mr. Greenleaf was very much in favor of maintaining the steps and having the traffic be handled on the glass. To me, he said, the architectural question is primary and the utilitarian secondary. To which Mr. Kendall replied, "That is true, Mr. Kendall, excepting that we are spending an awful lot of money on this purely architectural matter. It is going to be of importance to get across the river and I don't think we are going to get the people to sell the traffic situation for art's sake."

Mr. Moore gave assurance that the Commission wants to get the finest

thing and reach the finest solution possible.

Mr. Bolano said: "It seems to me the only place you would see the

effects of the steps is from the Virginia shore, because as you cross the

bridge a vista is going to cut off the view, and the other point of view

is from the river. So that whether it is a step or wall is not going to count

one way or another. It is something which frames the Lincoln Memorial and it

as it seems to me we can keep traffic from the Lincoln Memorial I am all for it.

Because isolation gives it emphasis. As long as we have policemen it loses

its emphasis. Therefore if we could get all the traffic down there on the

roadway why not do it?"

Mr. Morris called attention to another point of view, -- the view down the

stairs, a series of descending stairs, which would be of interest, and provide

a Water Gate to the city.

Mr. Bolano then strongly urged having an alternate design made without

the steps, and carrying out the scheme of the roadway past the Lincoln Memorial,

without a tunnel. Mr. Bolano asked Colonel Grant if it would involve much

expense to have such a plan made, and he replied that it would not and that there

is authority for the architects to make such drawings as are needed.

Mr. Moore said such a plan could be made; that he was staying over in

New York a few days, during which he expected to see former members of the

Commission and get their views as to an underground and the steps.

A report is to be submitted to the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.



2. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT TOURS:** Dr. Paul Gret, Architectural Adviser, and Mr. Daniel M. Mangin, Chief Clerk, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, submitted a sketch of the proposed design for the World War Memorial at Tours, France, prepared by Mr. Arthur Morris Hammon, Architect, at New York City, which was also present. The design was for a fountain with a central motif and a basin. The design was approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. The design was also approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army.

3. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT TOURS:** The design for the World War Memorial at Tours, France, was approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. The design was also approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army.

4. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT TOURS:** The design for the World War Memorial at Tours, France, was approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. The design was also approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army.

5. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT TOURS:** The design for the World War Memorial at Tours, France, was approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. The design was also approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army.

6. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT TOURS:** The design for the World War Memorial at Tours, France, was approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. The design was also approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. The Commission, submitted Scheme A (which called for a one-inch letter) and Scheme B (suggesting a 3/4 inch letter) for the World War Memorial at Cantigny, France, prepared by Mr. Arthur Morris Hammon, Architect. It was noted that Mr. Hammon had used the inscriptions, which are to include the names of the 1st Division head heretofore shown on tablets, as texture. Mr. Hammon was to submit a scale model of the design. The Commission suggested further study of the top of the central motif.

7. **WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT TOURS:** The design for the World War Memorial at Tours, France, was approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. The design was also approved by the Commission and the Department of the Army. A scale model be submitted (Exhibit D)



[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page. The text is mirrored and appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the paper.]



3. JAMES B. MOORE, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Freedmen's Hospital, 1908, Mr. James B. Moore, 415 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., submitted the following letter with plans for an addition to the Nurses' Building, Freedmen's Hospital:

"I have to submit herewith preliminary drawings showing the proposed new buildings for the Nurses' Building, Freedmen's Hospital, D.C., for your approval.

The Home for Nurses will be built of the same material as that used in the present building, viz rough brick walls, ornamental terracotta trim, reinforced concrete floors and columns, and roof deck, cement finish floors, plaster and tile partitions, wood trim. The building will cover an area of 40 feet by 146 feet and will be three stories in height with part basement. The present building is two stories with part basement.

The connecting corridors will be built of the same material as the main building, viz rough brick walls, ornamental terracotta trim, cement floor, steel trusses and concrete or gypsum block deck. The building will cover an area of 32 feet by 30 feet and will average 17 feet in height. The connecting corridors are 31' x 37' and 24' x 19' respectively."

The architect members of the Commission inspected the drawings, and on their recommendation were generally approved with certain recommendations, which in part were indicated on the drawings and transmitted in a report to the Commission.

4. JAMES B. MOORE, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Freedmen's Hospital, 1908, Mr. James B. Moore, 415 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., submitted the following letter with plans for an addition to the Nurses' Building, Freedmen's Hospital:

5. JAMES B. MOORE, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Freedmen's Hospital, 1908, Mr. Moore said the Commission of Fine Arts has never on record in regard to the proposed development of Great Falls for water purposes. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission has recommended the creation of a park at Great Falls and preserving the Valley of the Annapolis, which the Commission favors. He was therefore offering the following suggestion:

"RESOLVED, That with the view to the preservation of the water supply of the District of Columbia and the scenic beauties of the Potomac River within the National Capital, the Potomac River and its banks from the Great Falls to the southeast line of the District of Columbia, be, and it is hereby withdrawn, from the Federal Water Power Act (41 Stat., 1000).

Mr. Moore said the question of adopting this resolution is before



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

The country is in a state of general prosperity and the work has been carried out in accordance with the plan. The results of the work are as follows:

The first project was the construction of a new road from the capital to the port. This project has been completed and the road is now open for traffic. The second project was the construction of a new bridge over the river. This project is also completed and the bridge is now open for traffic.

The third project was the construction of a new school in the capital. This project is also completed and the school is now open for students. The fourth project was the construction of a new hospital in the capital. This project is also completed and the hospital is now open for patients.

The fifth project was the construction of a new factory in the capital. This project is also completed and the factory is now open for production. The sixth project was the construction of a new office building in the capital. This project is also completed and the office building is now open for use.

CONCLUSION

The work has been carried out in accordance with the plan and the results are as follows: The first project was the construction of a new road from the capital to the port. This project has been completed and the road is now open for traffic.

The second project was the construction of a new bridge over the river. This project is also completed and the bridge is now open for traffic. The third project was the construction of a new school in the capital. This project is also completed and the school is now open for students.

The fourth project was the construction of a new hospital in the capital. This project is also completed and the hospital is now open for patients. The fifth project was the construction of a new factory in the capital. This project is also completed and the factory is now open for production.

The sixth project was the construction of a new office building in the capital. This project is also completed and the office building is now open for use.



the Commission. He thought the best way to stop interference with the Commission of the Federal Power Commission was to take that part of the river from Great Falls down past Washington out of the jurisdiction of the Federal Water Power Act.

The Commission had advised the Secretary of the Interior that it was not in a position to take any action on the application of the South Branch Power Company, as follows:

**REPORT UPON APPLICATION**

"In compliance with the Federal Water Power Act (41 Stat., 1065) notice is hereby given that the South Branch Power Company, of West Virginia, having its office in Philadelphia, Pa., has filed an amendment to its application for a preliminary permit for a water power development on the Cacapon River and South Branch of Potomac River so as to enlarge the project to include the construction of dams and storage reservoirs at Brooks Gap, Va.; Edos Port, Petersburg, and Springfield, W. Va., and dams and power houses at Chain Bridge and Great Falls, near Washington, D.C. Any objection to such application, or request for a hearing thereon, together with any briefs, reports or other data for which consideration is desired, should be submitted to the Executive Secretary, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C."

Also, Senator Capper has introduced a Bill (S. 1830), "Providing for reservation of the Great Falls of the Potomac and the establishment there of a public park with connecting railways" (Exhibit F), and that hearings on it are to be held soon.

To use the Potomac for Water Power purposes, as above proposed, would mean the construction of a dam 215 feet high at Chain Bridge (near the District Line), it would flood the islands, valley and banks and the balisades of the Potomac so as to make a great lake nine miles long from Chain Bridge north to Great Falls, and make a flooded area also of the tributaries of the Potomac from Chain Bridge to Great Falls; this would destroy Great Falls and the valley of the Potomac for park purposes.

Major McHaffey raised the question whether the resolution should state "preserve the water supply of the District of Columbia", as the city has recently been provided with a new aqueduct from Great Falls and the project would not interfere with the water supply, though it would interfere with its development. The Commission therefore decided to omit the phrase

pertaining to the water supply of Washington from the resolution.

The secretary stated that a hearing has been called before the





... on Interstate Commerce of the House of Representatives on  
day February 11th, to consider H.R. 9856, introduced by Hon. H. Walter  
e, of Virginia, which proposes to give the Great Falls Bridge Company  
ity to build a bridge in the vicinity of Great Falls, about a mile  
ove or below the Falls, thereby connecting Maryland and Virginia; also  
that the Washington Star of February 5, 1938, had quite a long article on

Mr. Moore said such a bridge is very desirable, as there is now the  
onduit road on the Maryland side leading from Washington to Great Falls, and  
to be able to cross by a bridge at Great Falls will make it possible to return  
Washington by the proposed highway on the Virginia side of the River.  
Great Falls, he said, was included as part of the Washington development by  
the Park Commission of 1901. Mr. Moore said the need of a bridge at  
coming through and adjacent to Washington between the North and the South.

The Commission asked Mr. Moore to bring their views before the

8. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING. Mr. Bolano said he had received  
a telegram from Chief Justice Taft asking that certain questions that have  
been raised regarding the location of the Supreme Court building be brought to  
the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts and Mr. Cass Gilbert. One of the  
questions was as to the closing of Maryland Avenue near the Capitol, in  
connection with locating the building in the squares recommended by the  
Commission of Fine Arts and the Public Buildings Commission, along the  
northwest side of the Capitol grounds. Also that the Supreme Court building  
never could balance the Library of Congress, because it was not be as large as





1000 ... Capitol, on one of the squares adjacent to ...

Mr. Moore said the Supreme Court Building would go where Congress placed it along First Street between East Capitol Street and Maryland Ave., N.W.; that very recently he had a talk with Senator Smoot about the Public Buildings Program and during the discussion the United States Supreme Court Building was connected in connection with this very question of buying a small triangle between ... and Avenue so as to make possible the closing of the Avenue; ... opposed to making any change in the location of the ... proceedings having begun for the erection of the ... ing at the site designated by Congress, and in view of ... Buildings Program which has been undertaken by the Government ... he regarded it inadvisable to disturb ... ter. Mr. Moore further said the Plan of 1901 put the ... Now if you attempt to change the location in any shape ... manner you are going to get into all sorts of trouble. It is a practical ... Senator Smoot would not hear of any change. If you put it ... Senators' Garage is to be, on the north side of the Capitol Grounds, as proposed, you are immediately affecting the vista of North Capitol Street, ... is one of the great cardinal thoroughfares of the city. We are trying ... this open. The Plan for the Capitol Grounds and Union Station Plaza, ... Parsons has prepared, provides for the terrace, with a fountain, which ... is the ...





the fragments. The Supreme Court Building additional cover will balance the library of Congress in scale, but that is unnecessary. It will balance it to the extent that it is a building in keeping with the library, and there is to be an underground passageway connecting the two buildings for library purposes, - a part of the Supreme Court library books will always be kept in the library at Congress. Mr. John Gilbert had the idea of closing Maryland Avenue and putting the Supreme Court Building on a block for library purposes. Senator Smoot said he would not undertake to get the additional land. When Mr. Gilbert proposed placing it near Lincoln Park, the idea was going to have a Supreme Court building we had better have the building more prominent, said Mr. Smoot. It will never balance the library at Congress in part, and it is a building in completely in scale with the library. The architect got enough to make an error in the location, so many things depend upon it, you are going to have into a wide variety of things that are not correct now.

The Commission adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

The Commission were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Delano at a most delightful luncheon at their home.

In the evening the Commission were the guests of Mr. John Gilbert at his home, which was attended also by former members of the Commission, Mr. Adams, Mr. Blackfield, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Pope, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Ayres, and also Colonel Hunt. During the evening the plan of development for the National Capital was considered. Great satisfaction was expressed by the former members in the progress made in the public buildings program, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the Union Station Plaza development.

Mr. Gilbert called attention to the model of Rome by Digot, and said hoped arrangements could be made to bring it to the United States, whereupon it is proposed to bring it to Washington. Mr. Gilbert also expressed his interest in the National Academy of Design, and said he desired that attention be given to early American painters. He read the names of a number. It was agreed that their works of art should be made better known to the citizens of this country.





1917

[illegible]

Very respectfully, yours,

33. 2. 1948





Dear Colonel Grant:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 20, 1920, considered with you and the architects of the Arlington Memorial Bridge the plan for the treatment of the Virginia end of the Bridge. This plan provides for an esplanade, about 250 feet wide and 3,500 feet long, extending from Virginia Island into the Arlington National Cemetery to the slope of the hill in front of the Arlington Mansion. The Commission concurs in this plan, it is understood that the architects will give special study to the esplanade (reducing it possibly from 250 to 150 feet) and possibly shortening it, also omitting the center grass space.

The Commission approve the location of the pylons as shown on the plan, with the suggestion (concurring in by the architects) that the sculpture on the Virginia side be treated separately from the pylons and stand free.

The Commission approve the general scheme for connecting the Arlington Memorial Bridge with the Arlington National Cemetery, both of which will be connected with the Bridge by proper driveways. With this in view, the Commission of Fine Arts recommend that the Arlington Memorial Bridge be connected with the Arlington National Cemetery by a series of drives and walks, and that the graves areas be treated as a series of terraces.

The Commission of Fine Arts understand that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission will make a special study of the area adjacent to Virginia Island and the Arlington National Cemetery for connecting the Arlington Memorial Bridge with the Mount Vernon Boulevard, the Lee Highway, and Rosslyn.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Col. U. S. Grant 52,  
Executive and Bicentennial Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit B





COPY

February 10, 1928.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on February 6, 1928, considered the design submitted for a fountain at Tours, France, prepared by Mr. Arthur Loomis Harmon, Architect.

The Commission approve the general style, the approximate size, and the location of the fountain. Inasmuch as the success of the fountain as a work of art will depend on the combined efforts of architect and sculptor, the Commission await the submission of further studies.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The American Battle Monuments Commission,  
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit C

COPY

February 10, 1938

Dear Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on

February 8, 1938, considered the design submitted for a

fountain at Tours, France, prepared by Mr. Arthur J. Brown

Architect.

The Commission approve the general style, the

approximate size, and the location of the fountain. Inasmuch

as the success of the fountain as a work of art will depend

on the combined efforts of architect and sculptor, the Commission

await the submission of further studies.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, Yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The American Battle Monuments Commission,

Washington, D.C.

Exhibit C





1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000

1000 1000



March 1, 1933.

— — — — —

... 1998

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000



70TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

S. 1280

---

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 6 (calendar day, DECEMBER 9), 1927

Mr. CAPPER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

---

A BILL

Providing for preservation of the Great Falls of the Potomac and the establishment there of a public park with connecting parkways, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That in order to preserve, just outside the National Capital,  
4       an area of outstanding grandeur, scenic beauty, and bio-  
5       logical, scientific, and historic interest, including the Great  
6       Falls of the Potomac, the waterfalls, ledges, and valleys of  
7       Difficult Run, Scott's Run, and Cabin John Creek, bird and

EXHIBIT F.





1 plant sanctuaries noted among scientists, the remains of the  
2 river locks and the iron furnace erected by George Wash-  
3 ington, the forested bluffs and the islands and rapids of the  
4 Potomac, and the canal along the Maryland shore with its  
5 picturesque locks, thus providing for land and water sports  
6 and a great variety of outdoor recreation for the people of  
7 the Nation the National Capital Park and Planning Commis-  
8 sion is hereby authorized to establish at this place a public  
9 park and suitable connecting parkways, and to that end is  
10 hereby authorized to acquire, by gift, devise, or purchase,  
11 and where not so obtainable at prices reasonable in its judg-  
12 ment, by condemnation under the Act of Congress approved  
13 August 1, 1888 (Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 357),  
14 such lands or rights in land lying along the Potomac, in  
15 Virginia, from the Key Bridge to and above the Great Falls,  
16 and in Maryland, including the lands acquired for the right  
17 of way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from the line of  
18 the District of Columbia to and above the Great Falls, as  
19 shall be, in the judgment of said commission, necessary and  
20 desirable to carry out the purposes above set forth. For such  
21 purposes there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out  
22 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in  
23 such amounts as Congress shall determine, a sum not exceed-  
24 ing \$4,000,000.













REPORTS OF HISTORICOGRAPHY COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1928.

February 16, 1928.

A meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on  
8, 1928.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts respectfully call your attention  
to the Report of 1901 on The Improvement of the Park System of the  
District of Columbia (Senate Doc. No. 166, 1st Session, 57th Congress).  
In that report the preservation of the palisades of the Potomac and  
the creation of a national park at Great Falls and along the river banks  
are advocated. Since that report was made every effort has been put  
forth to favor such preservation and development.

In furtherance of the conclusions reached in the report the  
Commission of Fine Arts at its meeting on February 6, 1928, passed  
the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, For the preservation of the scenic beauties  
of the Potomac River within the National Capital, the Potomac  
River and its banks from Great Falls to the southeast line of  
the District of Columbia should be withdrawn from the  
Federal Water Power Act (41 Stat. 1063).  
For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Federal Power Commission,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Exhibit G



February 16, 1928.

Dear Sirs:

The Commission of Fine Arts respectfully call your attention to the Report of 1901 on the Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia (Senate Doc. No. 166, 1st Session, 57th Congress). In that report the preservation of the palaces of the Potomac and the creation of a national park at Great Falls and along the river banks are advocated. Since that report was made every effort has been put forth to favor such preservation and development.

In furtherance of the conclusions reached in the report the Commission of Fine Arts at its meeting on February 6, 1928, passed the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, For the preservation of the scenic beauties of the Potomac River within the National Capital, the Potomac River and its banks from Great Falls to the southeast line of the District of Columbia should be withdrawn from the Federal Water Power Act (41 Stat. 1063).

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Federal Power Commission,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D.C.